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Indiana Republican Editorial Association.

The winter meeting of the Republican Editorial Association of Indiana will be held in Indianapolis, Thursday, Feb. 20, afternoon and evening.

For this occasion the following interesting programme has been prepared and will be rendered:

Afternoon meeting at 2 o'clock in the parlors of the Columbia Club.

First—President's annual address, Gen. Reub Williams, of Warsaw, Indiana-Republican.

Second—"The Country Paper in Politics," C. H. Chase, of Elkhart, Indiana-Republican.

Third—"Importance of Unity of the Republican Press," T. H. Adams, of Vincennes Commercial.

Fourth—"The Republican Editorial Association of Indiana," Gen. Jasper Packard, of New Albany Tribune.

Fifth—Election of officers for ensuing year.

An evening meeting will be held at the Y. M. C. A. Hall at 8 o'clock, with the following programme:

First—"The Infamies of the Last Legislature," Hon. Hiram Brown, of Marion.

Second—"Ballot Reform," Hon. M. W. Fields, of Princeton.

Good music will be rendered at the evening meeting. The general public is cordially invited to attend these meetings, particularly the evening meeting. Every Republican editor in Indiana is urged to be present at both afternoon and evening sessions.

REUB WILLIAMS, President.

J. A. KAUTZ, Secretary.

KOKOMO, Ind., Feb. 7.

GREAT reform—Olsen and reform, for instance.

As reformers, Hicklin and Olsen are a fine pair to draw to.

WHERE did Olsen learn statesmanship, anyhow? From some of the "scientific books" which he has?

Now that the mortgage indebtedness of the country is to be ascertained, some very startling free-trade fairy tales are likely to go up in smoke.

"We are a religious people," says the Chicago Inter Ocean. As a very different opinion is abroad in the land, this declaration is in the nature of a grateful surprise.

The consolidation of the several woman suffrage associations is in keeping with the fitness of things. Heretofore there have been more associations than suffrage.

The only Olsen says he learned the Baker house was the best in the market for scientific books which he has at his house. Perhaps he could be induced to give the name of the work.

REPRESENTATIVE PETERS, of Kansas, stated the case well when he said the House had been wrapped around and around with legal fictions until it had become mummified. The time had come to unwrap it.

READERS of the evening reform organ scan its pages in vain to discover how it likes reformer Olsen's methods of buying fire hose and ordering street improvements. On the theory that silence gives consent, it must like them.

"WAIT until there is a Democratic House and see how the Republicans will take their own medicine." What? Are the Democrats ready to follow a precedent which they have denounced as "the death-knell of free government?"

It's a pity Senator Voorhees was not invited to participate in the ceremony of dedicating the magnificent Carnegie library, at Allegheny City, to-morrow. A repetition of his Bloomfield speech there would certainly electrify the multitude.

"Our relations with Russia" are up for discussion in numerous exchanges. It isn't of so much consequence about our relations with that country, but after reading an account of the Siberian outrages it ought to be a matter of congratulation that we have no relations in Russia.

The numbers of people who make monthly contributions, out of their scanty incomes, to the Louisiana lottery, will know where their money goes if the company buys a new charter at a cost of \$10,000,000. All they know now is that none of it goes into prizes that return to them.

The prices of clothing are lower in this country than ever before in its history. Why, then, do free-trade papers demand a great reduction of duties on these articles? Simply that manufacturers of such goods abroad may come into our market and struggle for supremacy. Is this patriotic?

ISAAC SAWTELLE, who is now under arrest, and undoubtedly guilty of the horrible murder of his brother, was pardoned out of a New Hampshire penitentiary less than two months ago after serving fifteen years of a thirty years' sentence. His record showed him to be a very bad man, but by playing the repentant and reform dodge he succeeded in arousing the interest and

active efforts of sentimentalists, male and female, to secure his pardon. Women, preachers and prison-reformers united in the effort, and were assisted by able counsel, paid with money earned by Sawtelle in prison. Finally the Governor yielded to the pressure, and the man came out, to engage immediately in a plot to murder his brother. The case shows that sentimentalists and philanthropists should at least be very careful in selecting subjects for the exercise of their sympathy.

THE MEASURE OF DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

For some time past there has been a growing demand for a standard of measurement of Democratic reform. We have gauging instruments for most other things, spirit meters, lactometers, etc., but no virtue meter to gauge Democratic reform. Senator McDonald, of New Jersey, himself a member of the Democratic reform committee, furnishes a valuable hint on the subject. Investigation of the Hudson county election, in which he was chosen Senator, has disclosed enormous frauds. McDonald's ostensible majority was about 8,000. An examination of the ballots and returns shows that 2,000 fraudulent ballots were cast. When the discovery was first made Senator McDonald was so shocked in his reform nature that he immediately announced his purpose of resigning. Seeing that he could not hold an office by a title tainted with fraud without endangering his reputation as a Democratic reformer, his first impulse was to resign the office and submit to another election. But upon reflection he has concluded not to do so. Being a Democrat, as well as a reformer, it was almost inevitable that he should reach this conclusion. It having been ascertained that not more than 2,000 fraudulent votes were cast and counted for him, he argues that he still has an honest majority of about 6,000 on which he is entitled to hold the office. He says if the number of fraudulent ballots does not exceed 2,000 he will not resign. In short, he draws the line between an honest election and a dishonest one at 2,000 fraudulent votes out of 8,000. Here we have, if not a suggestion, at least an inchoate idea, as it were, as to the construction of a Democratic reformer. Two thousand is 25 per cent of 8,000. Starting with the principle that nothing less than 25 per cent of fraudulent votes counts, and that everything below that "goes," the reformer should be graduated above and below that mark, so as to indicate exactly the amount of fraud that exists in a given number of ballots. Thus, in a Democratic majority of 300, forty-nine fraudulent votes would not affect the honesty of the election, while more than fifty might require an apology. A Democratic majority of 1,000 could carry 250 fraudulent votes, but not more. If Democrats accept Senator McDonald's ratio of fraud as a fair basis, an instrument may be constructed that would measure Democratic reform quite accurately.

A QUESTION OF STATE RIGHTS.

The laws of different States respecting the granting of charters for corporations differ widely. In some no requirement of paid-up capital is made, while in others a majority of the stock must be paid as well as subscribed, and annual reports must be made. In some States the laws regulating the granting of charters appear to be made to insure a fee for the State treasury and another for the attorney who gets the charter for the company. Massachusetts has very strict laws regulating charters, while in Maine the laws are so lax that any half-dozen schemers can get a charter. The result is that Massachusetts people get a charter in Maine, and do business in Boston, thereby evading the requirements of the statutes of the latter State. These corporations hold their annual meetings in Maine to comply with the laws of that State, and do business in Massachusetts in defiance of its laws. Here is another case: After the courts of New York had made the Sugar Trust "a criminal enterprise," and had annulled the charter of one of the Trust's enterprises, persons representing it got a charter from the Connecticut Legislature which enabled it to carry on its business the same as before, under the name of a company. Nevertheless the property of the trust is located chiefly in New York. The courts of New York have not yet permitted the trust to use the charter obtained in Connecticut. In the East the evil is increasing, and the practice has already raised a doubt of the right of a State to regulate franchises within its own borders.

RUMORS ABOUT SUGAR.

The rumor to the effect that the committee on ways and means will report a proposition to put raw sugars on the free list and retain high duties on refined sugars seems not to be entitled to credence. The object of a duty on sugar at the present time is to stimulate its production in the United States. Fifteen years ago it was demonstrated that the duty did not stimulate the production of cane sugar, consequently the retention of the duty has been in the nature of a tariff for revenue. If the little sugar industry in Louisiana were all that is to be considered, sugar should be put upon the free list, since it is not right to compel the people to pay a high and unnecessary duty on sugar to protect an industry that cannot produce one-tenth of the sugar the country consumes. But right here Congress is met by men who are making experiments which are likely to result in the building up of a large sugar industry in the United States, and who ask the retention of the duties on sugar. The alleged proposition of the administration that treaties of reciprocity be negotiated with Mexico and Brazil which will admit their raw sugars free of duty in return for concessions made to our trade, is evidently a move in the right direction; but to put raw sugars upon the free list and retain high duty on refined sugars would neither be politic nor satisfactory. The country would lose a large revenue, and the refiners, who are largely members of the Sugar Trust, would control the market and make the prices to the consumer.

If the refiners were independent corporations there would be less objection to a high duty on refined sugar, but they are not. They have formed a trust which, during the past two years, has taken millions from the consumers. Besides, the refiners proved, in 1885 and 1886, that they can refine sugars as cheaply as their competitors in Europe, thousands of tons being refined, after a rebate of the duty, and shipped to Liverpool during those years, at a price with which the English refiner could not compete. They would have been doing this now, had not the English government, through its ministers, inveigled the Cleveland administration into making regulations relative to the drawback on raw sugars, and importing of refined sugars, which made the enterprise unprofitable. The sugar refiners in the East are a *coterie* of free-traders, whose representatives made the sugar schedules for the Mills tariff bill. Because of the exactions the Sugar Trust has made upon the people, it deserves no consideration from Congress, and the Journal does not believe it will receive greater favor than any other interest. In view of these considerations, the Journal is inclined to believe that the rumor to which reference is made is announced for the purpose of bulling the stock of the Sugar Trust, which is in a very feeble condition.

LADD'S MURDERERS.

The statement has been widely published in Democratic papers that the murderers of Eli Ladd, the Henry county colored man, were all Republicans. There is reason to believe that this statement was sent out from Washington on the authority of Representative Bynum, who showed great zeal in furnishing Southern members with "the facts" in this case. As there was no politics in the killing of Ladd the question whether the murderers were Republicans or Democrats need not have been raised. The murder was an outrage, and the murderers should be punished. But, as a matter of fact, it seems that four of the five persons implicated are Democrats. A trustworthy correspondent of the Journal at Los Angeles, near where the outrage occurred, writes, under date of the 17th inst., that he is personally acquainted with all the persons arrested, and that, to his certain knowledge, four of the five are Democrats. We regret exceedingly that one Republican should be found in such bad company and connected with so lawless an act.

REVOLUTION IN THE PAPER TRADE.

In an address at the paper-trade banquet in Boston, a few evenings since, Hon. Warner Miller, of New York, who is one of the men who expended money liberally and risked much to utilize wood as a raw material for the manufacture of paper, made some interesting statements which go to show that a complete revolution has taken place in the paper trade during the past twenty years. Twenty years ago rags constituted the raw material from which news, book and writing-papers were made. Rags are yet employed, but wood constitutes the bulk of the raw material out of which nearly all papers are made. The result has been that the prices of all print-papers and most writing-papers have decreased from 40 to 60 per cent. Twenty years ago, much paper was imported; now the home manufacturer practically occupies the home market, only small quantities of special varieties being imported. Nor is this all; the American paper manufacturer is taking hold of the foreign trade of the world in paper. "I speak by the book," said the ex-Senator, "when I say that we are exporting large amounts of paper to England, and I believe that from the United States Great Britain will draw her chief supply of print paper within the next ten years." Great Britain has no raw material for paper-making, because she has no wood, and wood controls paper-making to-day. Another factor in favor of the United States is that coal has become permanently higher in Great Britain than in the United States. This fact is one that is sure to bring about a revolution in other industries, particularly in iron production.

It was only a few years ago, when wood began to be used quite generally in the production of print paper, that Senator Miller fought for the retention of the duty on wood pulp, whereat there went up a howl from the newspapers in all parts of the country that it was an outrageous tax upon newspaper publishers and those who were seeking intelligence. Mr. Miller was stigmatized as the "wood-pulp statesman," but the duty was retained. The "outrageous monopoly" was strengthened in spite of the fiery denunciation of Congressmen who always pose as champions of the people, and the assaults of newspapers not free-traders. Print-paper was selling at that time for 7 cents a pound; now the price is about one-half that amount. Protection secured from Canadian invasion, by the duty on pulp, the men who had started the enterprise and extended the industry, creating a sharp competition, so that by the security which the protective or prohibitory duty afforded, the price of news-paper is only about 40 per cent. as much as it was in 1870.

Another "Southern outrage" is reported. It occurred in Washington, in the Riggs House. A Georgia Congressman declined to sit at the same table with a son of Ham. May be he dislikes pork in any form. At all events the valiant Ingalls should call out the militia at once.—Memphis Avalanche.

There is no cause for alarm. Every man to his taste so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others. Congressman Grimes, believing the Riggs House too small to hold the man of color and himself at the same time, very properly got out of the way. If those of his constituents who imagine that the country is too small to hold both them and the negroes would only follow his example and leave it, surely there would be no objections raised.

No "robber baron" among American manufacturers ever received as large a profit from protection as Sir Henry Bessemer did on his Bessemer steel process in England. He received in royalties over \$5,000,000, and after declaring profits among his partners during four-

teen years equal to fifty-seven times the amount of the original investment, the works were sold for twenty-four times the amount of the capital stock. While this monopoly lasted, paying its stockholders 50 per cent. a month on their investment, the English, as well as the American people, paid an enormous price for steel rails. It was not until American protection created American competition that the British monopoly was broken and the price of steel rails reduced on both sides of the water.

THE arrest of the "prominent citizens" of Sharon, Ga., for intimidating the postmaster of that place is notice to that part of the country that it is still in the jurisdiction of United States laws. The Louisville Courier-Journal says the postmaster is "a scoundrel office-holder." His politics have nothing to do with it, though it is evident he was persecuted on that account. As a postmaster he represents the United States government, and "good citizens" should be made to understand that if they fool with that buzz-saw they do so at their peril. The oftener the authority of the national government is exercised in the Southern States the better. The people down there need just that sort of education.

A WELL-KNOWN farmer and prominent Republican of Pike township, this county, was at the Journal office yesterday and said he was invited recently to attend a Democratic tariff-reform meeting in his neighborhood. He told the managers of the meeting he would not only attend, but give them a dollar if they would let him answer the person who was to speak. Our farmer friend wanted to present the claims of protection. His offer was declined. It is not the policy of free-traders to permit their sophistries to be answered at free-trade meetings.

DURING the past ten days there have been indications of improvement in the iron trade. General trade is reported good at several distributing points, in spite of the unseasonable weather. New York reports that money is going into the interior again, and Boston announces an unusually sharp call for cash. Money is active in the larger Western cities, without any speculative movement. The outlook for legitimate business seems very fair.

If a Representative in Congress had offered a bill to compel railroads to use automatic couplers in 1890, he would have been denounced by every adherent of State rights in the country, which included the entire Democratic party. Nevertheless, acting upon the suggestion of President Harrison, Mr. Flower, Democrat, has offered such a bill in the House. It comes in under the interstate-commerce clause of the Constitution.

Is the gerrymander which the Ohio Democratic politicians have agreed upon for the Republicans given six districts. In five of these the majorities are as follows: Tenth, 6,542; Twelfth, 9,067; Eighteenth, 5,886; Nineteenth, 9,101; Twentieth, 2,500. Many of the Democratic districts have so small pluralities that they give the Republicans a fighting chance. It is said that the scheme is the one which Mr. Brice approved.

WHAT shall be done in a community, like that in Florida, which ignores the orders of the United States Court and attacks the marshals of the federal government? Let the lawless and rebellious have their way, or send sufficient force to compel obedience to the summons of the court? This is the question to be answered at once.

The Only Olsen.

If Democratic reform does nothing else beyond having produced the standard man who represents the twentieth ward in the Council it will have earned the thanks of all who enjoy a circus. There have been ignorant and incompetent men in the Council before, and not all of the present members would shine in the United States Senate, but for downright stupidity and ignorance of business methods this man Olsen heads the list. Without the first qualification of a business man, with no knowledge of public affairs and no fitness for public office, as devoid of the instincts of a gentleman as he is of ordinary intelligence, he has been placed by accident in a position where he is likely to become a public nuisance. As chairman of the committee on public improvements, and member of other important committees, his displays of ignorance would be laughable if they did not reveal such a reserve power of blundering and latent capacity for mischief. His latest performance in endeavoring to award a contract for a large amount of horse without even opening the bids is a fine exhibition of "doing business on business principles." To make it worse, the horse accepted is notoriously an inferior article, and, if current rumors are true, the methods used in foisting it on this city, as well as others, are such as will not bear investigation. The bids of several responsible bidders which should have been examined before the contract was awarded are still lying unopened at the office of the chief. It is a maxim of the law that a man asking equity must come into court with clean hands. Before reformer Olsen renews his attack on the records and motives of others he would do well to open these bids and substitute a legal award for the one which was riddled in the Council on Monday night. His personal order to the street commissioner to repair Washington street, issued without legal authority, is another instance of his ignorance and unfitness for office. Olsen is likely to prove a holy terror to the reformers.

MR. JU SHING PONG, acting high priest of Joss, preached a sermon in New York on Sunday in which he made a point against his Christian brethren. The priest urged his hearers to be faithful to their own religion, and pointed out the fact that their community had been free from scandal until a Christianized Chinaman, Chu Fong, had been sent to prison for forgery. "It is to be the conduct of a Chinese who forsakes Confucius to follow the new religion," said Mr. Pong, "then I will beg of you to take warning and remain faithful to Confucius. Notwithstanding that the hell fire of the Christians is ten times warmer than that preached by Confucius, yet its devotees are more ready to commit forgeries. Such crimes among us are unpardonable. The forger will be rolled up in a cheap mat and made to stand on his head until every hair is returned with compound interest. Instead of being allowed to brag of his abilities in a court of justice, I am glad

that there is no other Christian merchant among us now who is as smart as Mr. Fong, and I beg you to stick to the Church of Joss, the safest and best church now in New York." Upon the facts as stated, Mr. Fong appears to have the advantage in argument.

DELL P. WILD, late a private in the Eight Regiment, United States Cavalry, is now a convict at hard labor in the military prison at Fort Snelling. He comes of a respectable family in Ohio. He was a good soldier. His offense was refusal to do menial work for his lieutenant, the order being accompanied by insulting language. Words led to blows and the private was knocked down. His arrest and trial followed in due course. The lieutenant who insulted and beat him was judge advocate of the court-martial that tried him, and his trial was a travesty even of military justice. The court was organized to convict, and he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor. All this because, having enlisted as an American citizen in the United States army, he refused to become a lackey for a whipper-snapper of a West Point lieutenant. Yet the question is asked: "Why do private desert?"

THE Pacific railroad bill, reported in the Senate by Mr. Fry, provides that the indebtedness of the Union Pacific to the government shall be made up to July 1, and the companies be required to pay interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, and enough of the principal to extinguish the debt in seventy-five years. Until this obligation is met, no dividends can be paid upon the stock. It also gives the government security for the payment of its claim on the branch roads owned by the Union Pacific. The bill does not differ materially from that which the House was prevented from passing last session by filibustering.

A DISPATCH from Pittston, Pa., announces the probating of a will by one George Wilcox which disinherits the grandsons if they do not support the Democratic ticket and the granddaughters if they do not remain single or marry Democrats. Ten to one this will make the grandsons and granddaughters so mad that they will teach their posterity to curse the name of Democrat. This sort of gerrymandering never pays in the long run.

THE eagerness with which the Chicago Elevated road company accepted the condition that it should, after 1894, pay into the city treasury 2 per cent. of its gross receipts, 3 per cent. after five years more and 5 per cent. at the end of another five years is a pointer on the value of municipal transportation franchises which might well be pasted up in every council chamber in the country.

It would be immensely funny if Chicago should get the world's fair after all the peck of trouble New York has gone through in arranging the preliminaries and smoothing down all the vast army of "kickers" who invariably come to the front in the metropolis when any great public enterprise is in contemplation.

KANSAS CITY has a new evangelist who advises his hearers to "get up and move on them," "join the procession," and "make tracks for the mercy seat." It behooves the Rev. Sam Jones to look closely to his laurels.

What is the name of the bright star visible in the East every evening immediately under handle of the sickle?

A. B. M.

GOSFORD.

It is the planet Mars.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE estate of Wilkie Collins was valued at nearly \$60,000.

EX-QUEEN NATALIE has ordered \$100,000 worth of furniture from Russia for her new house in Belgrade.

BERNARD ASTERBY, of New York, has advertised as follows: "I will give \$100 to every man who minds his own business."

MISS BISLAND, the little woman who went around the world at six hours' notice, has been made literary editor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine.

The Duke of Orleans, who has been proving that he is a misfit in Paris, is said to be clever as a violinist. The French people will not dance to his fiddling, however.

EIGHT varieties of leprosy are recognized in China, and the disease is regarded as contagious, infectious and hereditary, but is said to disappear in four generations.

PORT wine, which, in other days, was given a sailing voyage around the world to "age" it, no longer needs globe-trotting, the requisite longevity being imparted now-a-days by electricity.

THE Viscountess Kingland, who recently died in England, was greatly pained because poverty forced her to earn her living by her needle. Other women as good as the Viscountess are doing the same thing.

EX-PRESIDENT NOAH PORTER, of Yale University, has accepted the presidency of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, to succeed the late ex-President Theodore Dwight Woolsey.

THE Shah of Persia has consented to give to the world, through the columns of a Paris paper, his impressions of his recent tour through Europe. He left in London some impressions that are not yet removed.

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN says he was always afflicted with bashfulness with the girls, but his brother, the veteran General, was not. "The same happy way with them and ease in kissing them which he still retains."

BUSHYHEAD, the Cherokee chief now in Washington, is tall, with a brown skin, but with the features of a Caucasian. It is said that he is not more than one-eight Indian. Some years ago he married a niece of Senator Butler, of South Carolina.

WILSON S. BISSILL, Cleveland's former law partner, was about to enter the train for Geneva, when he was served with a subpoena to appear at the Ball-Pool libel suit. "You may go to thunder," said Mr. Bissill, "I'm not going to miss my wedding to-night if I go to jail for it." The wedding took place.

THE women who study at the schools of the British Royal Academy have petitioned, for many years, to be allowed living models. The greatest obstructionist was Mr. Hensley. The latter has yielded, and is now to permit partially draped models to pose for the ladies. Hitherto they have been compelled to draw from photographs of models arrayed in tight.

"A HEAD-WAITER of fourteen years standing" writes the London Truth: "With respect to the statements made in the public press—viz., that owing to the similarity of our dress clothes, mashers are indignant at being mistook for waiters—I beg to state that the boot is on the other leg. Its waiters waiters have to suffer for the said mistake and as family men, earning our bread respectably, we don't like it. I have more than once—know you won't believe it, but it's true—had mashers put me at evening parties and such like, and twice to my certain knowledge they have had tips given to them intended for me. And what is more, sir, they have stuck to 'em!"

THE President has just issued an order which will be very acceptable wherever there is a desire to see bravery rewarded. A year or more ago, in a narrow canyon of one of the southwestern Territories, Major Wham, Paymaster United States army, and his escort of twelve men were ambushed by highwaymen. After a fight the robbers were driven off, but not until they had succeeded in plundering the treasure chest. Of the escort nearly all were so badly wounded they will never be able to perform service again. The President has directed

that certificates of merit be issued to all the escort. These certificates of merit are highly prized by the soldiers of our army. The soldiers who constituted this escort were all colored men.

A COSSACK officer named Fyevtsoff is taking a horseback ride from Rhielovetsensk, on the River Amoor, in eastern Siberia, to St. Petersburg, a distance of 5,500 miles. He goes quite alone, on an extraordinary heavy horse, and carrying his provisions with him. He started in November, and when last seen by a party of merchants, near Irkutsk, was in an advanced stage of starvation, and had made about a quarter of the distance. He expects to reach St. Petersburg April 1. It will be the longest ride on record.

JULES VERNE can travel no more, prevented by the accident which befell him four years ago, when a favorite nephew went mad suddenly and shot at the novelist. One of the bullets hit him in the leg, and the wound has never healed. He is, consequently, unable to walk much. His forthcoming book is "The Journey Backwards," and describes a trip through the north of America and Alaska and over the Behring straits. Verne is now at his seventy-fourth year, and as such an arduous journey, he gets through a certain amount of work every morning, never missing a day.

It was a dainty Boston maid Who stood and looked at Tower. She gazed a while and then she said: "How that poor dog does tower!"

—Washington Post.

THE JERSEY JOKERS.

The Process by Which a Good Democrat Secured a Majority of 8,000.

New York Sun.

Stuffing a ballot-box with joker ballots, one or two at a time, with probably half a dozen persons watching the slot in the box through which the ballots are run, is an ingenious piece of work; but with the proper man at the box to take the ballots from the voter and deposit them in the box, and with scarcely any chance of the watcher detecting the fraud, the ballots are not previously laid out flat and folded together, the little one within the larger one, as an expedient. If they were, the man who took them out when the count of the votes was made could not separate them easily, if he could at all; and if the two were folded together when they were taken out of the box, they would be called double ballots, and under the law they could not be counted or strung. But the joker ballots, which are boxed one by one. Several ballots folded together that way were found in the fifth precinct of the First district box. They had not been counted. The joker ballots, the large or regular ballot is 5½ inches long by 3½ wide, and the jokers were 3½ long and 2½ wide. To prepare ballots for stuffing the largest slot in the box was twice. It is then too wide to go into the box. The little ballot is folded the same as the big one, and the two are then folded once more, so that the joker is one inside, of course. The larger one is then just big enough to go into the slot. Between the edges of the small one and the edges of the large one, a strip of a half-inch margin, and when pinched together the little ones are effectually concealed. Let go of them, and they will fall apart nine times out of ten. They are handed to the election officer, who receives the ballots already folded. It is necessary that all ballots should be folded by the voter himself, or the large one, which is ticket could see how he voted. The receiver may or may not discover the presence of the small ballot. If he is not looking for it he probably will not. If he is honest, and also is suspicious, he will have to be very certain that it is there before he dares open the fold to find it, for if he makes a mistake the voter can accuse him of trying to violate the secrecy of his ballot, which is an indictable offense.

The officer who receives the ballots places them at once in the slot and turns a crank. They are then drawn through the cover of the box and they drop inside. The slight air they get in falling separates them. If it does not, the election officer who takes them out one by one to count may separate them without any trouble and the men watching the count may never know the difference.

The Senate committee will probably not finish the actual work of examining the Hudson county boxes until the middle of April, and then they will put every box who had anything at all to do with the election on the witness-stand, and every man will be put through a rigorous examination. The work may be the middle of the summer season. It is pretty generally understood in Jersey City, although, of course, it has not been officially announced, that the Democrats are guilty of perpetrating the frauds at the election will not be put to any trouble by the law officers of the county. The matter may not even be brought to the attention of the grand jury, and if it is there will probably be no indictments found. The guilty ones will not go unpunished, however, unless they put every man who dealt smarter than they were when they committed the frauds and neglected to cover their tracks. They are safe until they are placed on the witness-stand in Trenton; then they will have to look out for themselves.

Chicago Takes Everything.

Detroit Tribune.

While an electric-light trimmer was pursuing his work on the top of the tower near the City Hall some one stopped and looked up at him. Daring the next few minutes hundreds bent their heads over their shoulders to see what was going on and then hurried by. "That's the way it is nearly all over the country," said the trimmer, who was on the corner. "If one person stops to look up in the air a thousand will follow. It is not so in Chicago, however. In New York if a man stops and looks at the top of the tower of a building the crowd around him will be so large that it will blockade the streets. But let me try it in Chicago. If he points and looks at the top of the Auditorium for a minute he will discover directly after that while he was doing this some rogue took his watch and pocket-book. They don't on any night improving an opportunity is in the East."

Is Mr. Voorhees Forgotten?

Atlanta Constitution (Dem.).